391 Română S.A.R., both in Bucarest, which make precision mechanical instruments; and "Flexodo" Prima Fabrica Română de garnituri pentru frane S.A., also in Bucarest, which specialises in brakes, couplings and transmission equipment. Small tools are made by a few firms, but the quality is indifferent.

397 394 The largest individual firms in Rumania concerned with general engineering production are Reşiţa, Malaxa, Lemaitre, Vulcan and Fraţii Schiel, all of whom undertake diverse production, including locomotive and wagon manufacture, and structural engineering and boiler construction.

391 439 Rumanian firms, such as Uzinele Metalurgice Ploeşti and Concordia S.A.R. of Ploeşti, produce certain types of oil-well machinery and equipment, but the bulk of requirements, particularly of the more specialised types, have to be imported. Before the war the U.S.A. were the principal suppliers, but since the war Rumania has become dependent on Germany for this type of machinery, and in view of the importance of oil to Germany, her requirements probably receive a high priority.

2. Agricultural Machinery

407 Rumanian agricultural methods are backward, and the degree of mechanisation is low, caused by lack of purchasing power of the peasants and the high percentage of small holdings, which make the use of modern equipment impracticable. For this reason the production of agricultural machinery has not been very highly developed, though there has been some expansion since 1927—production of implements has trebled between 1927 and 1937. Production of agricultural machines, however, declined by about 60 per cent. during the same period. Between

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Between 1935 and 1937 the average annual internal sale of agricultural implements amounted to some [illegible] tons, of which two-thirds were home produced and the remainder imported. The average annual internal sale of agricultural machines during this period was 3,300 tons, of which only a fifth were home produced. Germany was the main supplier of agricultural machinery before the war, and since the outbreak of war, has continued to be so.

[437] Agricultural tractors in particular have been imported in increased quantities and it is believed that during the period 1940–1942, inclusive, some 4,000 units were imported, from Germany, as well as a few hundred from Italy.

Agricultural implements are produced in small quantities by about 15 general engineering firms, while the chief firms producing agricultural machinery are as follows:—

[25d]

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	Name of Firm	Location	Type of Product
1	Uzinele de Fier şi Domeniile din Reşiţa S.A.	Bocşa-Romana	Threshing machines, sifters and selectors for cleaning corn, harrows, seed-sowing machines, ploughs, etc.; small agricultural implements
2	Schramm, Hüttl and Schmidt, S.A.	Topleţ (district Severin)	Threshing machines, harrows, sifters and selectors for cleaning corn, ploughs, seed-sowing machines
3	Fabricile de Maşini And. Rieger S.A.	Sibiu	Threshing machines, harrows, sifters and selectors for cleaning corn, ploughs, etc.

[25e]